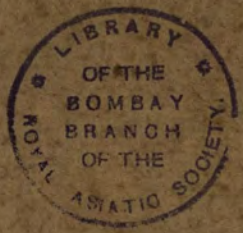
Annual Report

on the

Police of the City of Bombay

For the Year 1922 - 1930

133299



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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
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No. 4527—7 of 1923.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq.,

Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,

Bombay, 21*st May* 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1922.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2175, dated the 19th May 1923, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

No. 2175 of 1923.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,

Bombay, 19*th May* 1923.

From

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL H .SETALVAD, C.I.E.,

Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Annual Administration Report for the year 1922, forwarded with your letter No. 4338—7 dated the 15th May 1923.

2. I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,

Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

(True Copy.)

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

No. 4339-7 of 1923.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1922 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. Mr. W. C. Holman officiated in the appointment of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 31st May when he proceeded on leave to England while I officiated in the appointment for the rest of the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Criminal Investigation Department.	Myself from 1st January to 31st May. Vacancy from 1st to 7th June. Mr. P. M. Stewart from 8th June to the close of the year.
Divisions ..	Mr. F. E. Sharp.
Port ..	Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse from 1st January to 3rd March. Vacancy from 4th to 21st March. Mr. W. C. Edwards from 22nd March to 1st October. Mr. F. E. Sharp from 2nd October to 19th October in addition to his own duties as the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions. Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse from 20th October to the close of the year.
Temporary (Crime)..	Mr. E. L. Cauty.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A	Division ..	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B	,, ..	Market, Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C	,, ..	Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D	,, ..	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
E	,, ..	Parel and Matunga.

F Division .. Mahim and Worli.
G ,, .. His Majesty's Government Dockyard.
H & I ,, .. Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L ,, .. Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, .. Mounted Police.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 1,12,163 against 1,03,004 in 1921 and 98,622 in 1920. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1921 and 1922 :—

	1921.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total. Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	263	..	263	12	275
,, II	868	..	868	..	868
,, III	2,067	..	2,067	..	2,067
,, IV	145	..	145	3,457	3,602
,, V	7,904	139	8,043	120	8,163
Total ..	11,247	139	11,386	3,589	14,975
Class VI	62,097	9,741	71,838	16,191	88,029
Grand Total ..	73,344	9,880	83,224	19,780	1,03,004

	1922.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.. ..	1	..	1	..	1
Class I	121	1	122	15	137
,, II	956	7	963	1	964
,, III	2,228	3	2,231	..	2,231
,, IV	150	36	186	2,656	2,842
,, V	7,892	302	8,194	78	8,272
Total ..	11,348	349	11,697	2,750	14,447
Class VI	70,729	12,224	82,953	14,763	97,716
Grand Total ..	82,077	12,573	94,650	17,513	1,12,163

The total increase over last year's figures amounts to 9,159 while in 1921 the increase over the figures of 1920 was 4,382. The increase mainly falls under Class VI.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 82,077 against 73,344 in 1921 and 67,013 in 1920.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 11,348 cases against 11,247 in 1921 and 11,642 in 1920.

Under Class VI, 70,729 cases were reported against 62,097 in 1921 and 55,371 in 1920.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,061 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 54 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 83,192 cases for disposal during the year under report against 74,059 in 1921 and 67,754 in 1920.

Of the total cases for disposal, 11,887 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 71,305 under Class VI. There is on the whole an increase of about 12 per cent. as against the increase of 9 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase is almost entirely in Local Acts cases (Class VI), the increase in Classes I to V is infinitesimal.

Under Class VI the increase of 8,632 cases is almost entirely due to cases of obstruction by petty shop-keepers and hawkers; the fines inflicted in these cases are so small that the offenders readily pay them and hasten back to their perch to repeat the offence the minute they get away from the Court. They know well that the Police cannot spare men to arrest them every day and they look on the fines as merely rent for the use of the road which can be easily paid out of the profits; consequently the numbers increase and the Police are forced to take extra action in order to obtain the occasional use of the foot-paths for their legitimate purposes.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1922 was 905 against 911 in 1921 and 821 in 1920; of these, 275 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 630 under Class VI against 305 and 606 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 77 were declared to be false as compared with 86 in 1921 and 98 in 1920.

In 29 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 1·10.

During the year under report sanction was accorded under section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, to prosecute complainants in fourteen cases under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that seven ended in conviction, four in acquittal, two were withdrawn as the accused could not be traced and one is pending.

Pending Police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,020 as against 1,061 in 1921 and 659 in 1920.

True Police cognizable cases.

8. During the year under report 81,218 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 72,057 in 1921 and 66,235 in 1920. Of these, 73,935 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 91·03 as compared with 90·32 in 1921 and 89·65 in 1920.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 11,159 cases were classified as true against 10,807 in 1921 and 11,406 in 1920. Of these, 4,661 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 41·76 against 43·37 in 1921 and 48·39 in 1920.

Under Class VI, 70,059 cases were classified as true. Of these, 69,274 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 98·87 against 98·61 in 1921 and 98·23 in 1920.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·95.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 5,180 against 4,937 in 1921 and 4,754 in 1920. The percentage of non-detection works out at 6·22 against 6·66 in 1921 and 7·01 in 1920.

Result of trial by classes.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 189 cases for disposal including 66 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* two cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year against 266 in 1921 and 142 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 99 cases as against 102 in 1921.

The decrease occurred mainly under the following heads :—

	1921.	1922.
Offences relating to coin	13	10
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	189	35

The heads " Offences relating to Government Promissory notes " and " Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes " however show an increase of 11 and 4 cases respectively.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,024 cases for disposal including 65 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* three cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year, as compared with 899 in 1921 and 862 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 373 cases as against 368 in 1921.

The increase is noticeable mainly under the following heads :—

	1921.	1922.
Hurt	273	327
Kidnapping, etc.	65	105
Criminal force to public servant, etc. ..	36	53

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1921	1922
Murder	54	30
Attempts at murder	13	6
Culpable homicide	12	7
Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ..	43	36
Rash or negligent act, etc.	55	47

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 111 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 11 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 2,350 cases for disposal against 2,154 in 1921 and 1,970 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 531 cases as against 480 in 1921.

The increase is perceptible under the following heads :—

	1921	1922
Robbery	197	232
Serious mischief, etc.	4	11
Lurking house trespass, etc.	1,851	1,968
Dacoity, etc.	12	16

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 158 cases including seven cases pending from the preceding year *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register during the year as against 150 in 1921 and 145 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 48 cases as against 40 in 1921.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 236 cases pending from the previous year and 37 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year there were 8,165 cases for disposal as against 8,145 in 1921 and 8,937 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 3,610 cases as against 3,697 in 1921.

The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1921	1922
Criminal breach of trust	778	831
Cheating	420	529

The following heads, however, show a decrease :—

	1921	1922
Theft	6,309	6,236
Receiving stolen property	373	277

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 71,305 cases inclusive of 576 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 62,445 in 1921 and 55,699 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 69,274 cases as against 60,402 in 1921.

Serious crime.

11. During the year there were 48 cases of murder and attempted murder including 12 cases pending from the previous year against 72 in 1921 and 36 in 1920.

Of these, 19 ended in conviction, three in acquittal, 20 remained undetected (including seven infanticide cases), three were pending at the

close of the year and in the remaining three cases the accused were either declared lunatics or committed suicide or died.

There were eight cases of culpable homicide inclusive of one pending from the previous year. Of these, four ended in conviction, one remained undetected and three were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 36 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 19 cases were males, in nine females and in one case a child. The remaining seven were cases of infanticide. In 12 cases the motive of the crime was jealousy, in 11 cases the murder was due to quarrels, in five cases the motive was theft and in one case the murder was due to the insanity of the accused. In the infanticide cases the motive was presumably the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following murder case is worthy of mention :—

On the 14th April information was received that a foul smell was emanating from a room on the first floor of a house in Satta Galli. The Divisional Police at once repaired to the place when, on opening the room, the dead body of one Bhagwandas Johar, a cotton seed broker, in a highly decomposed state and having several injuries was found wrapped up in a mattress. The body was removed to the Morgue for inquest. The deceased used to sleep in the room which was also used as his *pedhi*. He had also another room in Shivlal Motilal's house in Kalbadevi Road where he kept his clothes, etc. He had in his employ a domestic servant named Ramprasad who also used to accompany him when he went out to collect his outstandings. On the 10th April Bhagwandas had collected Rs. 900 as he wanted to go to Nasik for a change and it was found that this servant had gone away on the 11th with the deceased's trunk, cash, clothes, etc. The servant while leaving gave the neighbours to understand that he was going to Nasik with his master and it was also reported that at that time he had some injuries on his left hand. These facts aroused the suspicion of the Police that the deceased was murdered by his servant. All attempts to trace the servant in Bombay failed. The Police however pushed on their enquiries and having obtained the particulars of the accused's home address eventually succeeded in arresting him on 22nd April at Agar (Gwalior State). Cash and clothes, etc., belonging to the deceased collectively valued at about Rs. 940 were also recovered from the house of the accused's grand-mother in Agar town. The accused was brought down to Bombay and was placed before the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions. At the Sessions he was convicted and sentenced by the Presiding Judge to be hanged.

Sessions cases and persons.

12: The Sessions Court tried 141 cases against 89 in 1921 and 72 in 1920. Of these, 108 ended in conviction, 29 in acquittal and four cases were withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 202 persons of whom 137 were convicted,

60 were acquitted, one was declared to be a lunatic while the charges against four were withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male	Female
Europeans	3	..
Native Christians	2	1
Mahomedans	8	2
Parsis	3	4
Jews	1	..
Hindus	35	17
Others	1	..
Total ..	53	24
Grand Total ..	77	

During the year the Coroner held 621 inquests as against 816 in 1921 and 661 in 1920 ; 18 inquests were held on Parsis.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 40 cases of simple accidental death against 39 in 1921 and 77 in 1920.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. Including 565 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 70,888 against 61,914 in 1921 and 55,140 in 1920. Of these, 68,986 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902,
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
The Public Land Conveyance Act,
The Gambling Act,
The City of Bombay Municipal Act, and
The European Vagrancy Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few. The Police continued their activity against opium smuggling with the result that 30 cases were dealt with by them. Of these, 24 were detected by the Dock Police alone.

Under the provisions of the Abkari Act, 45 cases were dealt with by the Police as against 33 in the previous year. All of these cases ended in conviction. The majority of these cases were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine.

Action was taken against 1,720 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121, while 98 were deported under section 27(*a*), Bombay City Police Act.

The beggar nuisance was as much in evidence as in previous years. It is hoped that Government will approve in the main the recommendations put forward by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Municipality and will be able to give early effect to them.

The Helpless Beggars Relief Association continued to do good work but with their limited scope and resources the Association cannot be expected to cope with the evil to any marked degree. An average number of some 150 infirm beggars were daily detained at the camp at Rowli Hill. Some 500 can be accommodated in this camp but owing to financial reasons not more than 200 can be fed and looked after at any one time.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct magisterial cognizable cases was 12,573 against 9,880 in 1921 and 9,209 in 1920. Of these, 11,803 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 93·87. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 12,730 of whom 11,862 were convicted. The majority of such direct magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 81,112 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 1,189 under arrest at the close of 1921 against 73,493 in 1921 and 67,397 in 1920. Of these, 77,370 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94·00 against 93·22 in 1921 and 94·04 in 1920. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime) cancelled 258 bail bonds as compared with 316 in 1921 and 579 in 1920.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 7,693 persons were tried and 5,457 were convicted, giving a percentage of 70·93 as compared with 73·89 in 1921 and 82·23 in 1920.

Under Class VI, 73,484 persons were tried of whom 71,913 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97·86 against 97·63 in 1921 and 97·26 in 1920.

At the close of 1922, 943 persons were awaiting trial against 1,189 in 1921 and 568 in 1920.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 17,513 as compared with 19,780 in 1921 and 22,400 in 1920.

With 843 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 18,356 of which 7,703 ended in conviction.

Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 13,544 as againsh 14,875 in 1921 and 17,386 in 1920.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 18,356 non-cognizable cases, 22,037 persons were involved of whom 8,753 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 1,17,068 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong :—

	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cognizable ..	514	9	1,003	125	55,277	5,053	32,084	251
Non-cognizable ..	118	16	613	65	11,818	276	7,925	149
Total ..	632	25	1,616	190	67,095	5,329	40,009	400

	Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ..	376	9	323	7	89,577	5,454	95,031
Non-cognizable	703	24	311	19	21,488	549	22,037
Total ..	1,079	33	634	26	1,11,065	6,003	1,17,068

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 22,79,696 as compared with Rs. 23,70,985 in 1921 and Rs. 24,28,767 in 1920. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 5,76,173 which gives a recovery percentage of 25·27 as compared with 24·74 in 1921 and 26·27 in 1920. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the Police Station Investigation staff being undermanned the recovery percentage of the previous year has been maintained.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) At 8 p. m. on 14th May a fire broke out in the godown of Messrs. H. S. Smith & Co., Liqour Importers of Bakehouse Lane. Very little damage was done by the fire. The following morning Mr. Fergus of the firm noticed that an entire stack of 68 cases valued at Rs. 5,040 was missing. A complaint was therefore lodged at the Palton Road Police Station.

During the course of enquiry information was received that on two occasions on the night of the 13th a European came in a motor car with some coolies and, opening the godown with a key, removed some cases of whisky in the motor car. He was noticed doing the same on the night of the 14th and fire was noticed soon after he left the godown. Further enquiry among the local wine merchants disclosed that Messrs. Pearse & Co. had purchased from a European who gave his address as Apollo Hotel, 12 cases of identical whisky. The Police traced this purchase to one Herbert Wilkinson at the Hotel. At first he denied all knowledge of the affair but while his jacket pocket was being searched he at once

snatched at a letter found by the Police. A struggle ensued but the Police succeeded in securing the letter. This letter was written by the landlord of Kothari Mansion, Fort Street, protesting against Wilkinson using his office there as a godown. This led to the recovery of the whole of the remaining stolen property. Wilkinson was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge under sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

As regards the cause of fire, Wilkinson explained that when he went into the godown on the night of the fire he was smoking a cigarette and in order to safeguard against a fire had left it on a case near the door and forgot to remove it on leaving the godown. He was not charged for incendiarism in addition as there was not sufficient evidence to proceed against him on that count.

(2) On the afternoon of 28th August a brutal and undoubtedly premeditated assault was committed on Mr. Ebrahim, son of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, on Esplanade Road by a number of Borahs carrying umbrellas, sticks, knuckle duster, etc. Mr Ebrahim was severely belaboured by his assailants and the result might have proved far more serious than it actually was had not Mr. Harry Kay who was then driving in his car along the road run promptly to Mr. Ebrahim's rescue. This assault was evidently the outcome of an *exparte* order obtained by Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy only three days before this occurrence from the Chief Presidency Magistrate restraining persons frequenting the Queen's Road and the strip of land behind Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium excepting those living in the Sanitarium from entering the Sanitarium or the mosque attached thereto. Owing to this and other long standing disputes between the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and His Holiness the Mulaji Saheb, the High Priest of the Borah Community, the above occurrence created a great sensation among the Borah community.

A complaint was recorded by the Police under sections 147, 326 and 114, Indian Penal Code. One of the assailants was arrested on the spot while two others who were named by the complainant could not be traced; so warrants for their arrest were taken out and they eventually surrendered to the Police on the 18th September. The latter two however set up an *alibi* which necessitated close and careful enquiry in Poona where they said they were on the day of the occurrence. All the three accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and after a prolonged trial during which they were defended by able lawyers they were convicted under sections 147, 325 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code and were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further term of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. They were also ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 500 with one surety to keep the peace for 2 years, after release from jail.

(3) On 29th March Hansraj Premji, the cashier of Messrs. Joharmal Mulchand of Kalbadevi Road, reported to the Police that on 25th March a receipt in respect of the purchase of 100 bales of cotton valued at

Rs. 16,000, which document subsequently turned out to be false, was presented to him by one Jagjivan Chunilal at his *pedhi* and a payment of Rs. 16,000 was accordingly made by him. The fraud was noticed by him on the 27th when the genuine receipt was produced by a representative of the firm of Messrs. Thakarsi Hirji & Co. who had sold through Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co. 100 bales of cotton to Messrs. Joharmal Mulchand. While the enquiry was in progress Mr. Lalji Naranji, a partner of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co. brought to the Police Station two persons named Jamnadas Popatlal and Dwarkadas Mulji and reported that they were the perpetrators of the fraud. Both these men were placed under arrest. Further enquiry disclosed that Jamnadas was in the employ of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co. and had removed two blank forms from the receipt book of the firm. After filling in the same he handed them over to Dwarkadas who presented one of them at the *pedhi* of Messrs. Joharmal Mulchand & Co. and after signing his name as Jagjivan Chunilal received the amount of Rs. 16,000 which he handed over to Jamnadas Popatlal. The amount was fully recovered from the latter. Both the accused were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge under sections 420, 468 and 114, Indian Penal Code, on May 19th and were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) On 28th June one Mr. Moonalal Gulabchand, a jeweller of Kumbhar Tukda, Thakurdwar Road, reported to the Police that his *pedhi* which was situated on the first floor was broken open on the previous night and jewellery and cash worth Rs. 39,300-4-0 was stolen. A case under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, was recorded and enquiries were instituted. Complainant's relative Mukundram and cook Dwarkadas Hiralal, who were suspected of having committed the theft, were brought to the Police Station and placed under arrest. After a prolonged enquiry Dwarkadas made a statement in consequence of which the whole of the property stolen was recovered from the loft. Both the accused were charged under sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and placed before the Learned Third Presidency Magistrate who convicted and sentenced Dwarkadas Hiralal to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and discharged Mukundram.

(5) On 9th May a report was made to the Police that the Government Medical Stores godown at Reay Road was broken open and five cases of medicine worth Rs. 5,393-2-7 were stolen. Enquiries resulted in the arrest of one Bisheshwar Bhagwati, a watchman of the Military Works Yard where the godown in situated, and one F. R. D'Silva. Property valued at Rs. 3,264-8-1 was recovered partly from a chawl at Dhobi Talao and partly from the Pioneer Medical Stores at New Hanuman Lane. Though both the accused were in the first instance acquitted by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, an appeal to the High Court ended in conviction and both of them were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each. Another man Abdulla Abdul Rehiman with whom the major portion of the above stolen property was found was charged under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' regorous imprisonment. He was further

convicted and sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of a live cartridge which was found in his room.

Criminal Investigation Department.

21. (1) There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, existing special appointments being continued throughout the year.

The actual strength of the Criminal Investigation Department excluding the Finger Print Bureau at the present time is as follows :—

Deputy Commissioners	2
Superintendent	1
Inspectors	11
Sub-Inspectors	12
Sergeant	1
Jemadars	3
Head Constables	26
Constables	55

But of these the following are either (1) in the case of officers temporary appointments, that have from time to time to be extended as their various terms of sanction run out or (2) in the case of the Sergeant, etc., temporarily withdrawn from the strength of the Divisions :—

Deputy Commissioner	1
Inspectors	4
Sub-Inspectors	4
Sergeant	1
Jemadar	1
Head Constables	2
Constables	14

If these temporary appointments were abolished and Divisional officers and men returned to the Divisions, the Criminal Investigation Department would again stand at the strength originally sanctioned in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4916 of 3rd July 1912 namely :—

Deputy Commissioner	1
Superintendent	1
Inspectors	7
Sub-Inspectors	8
Jemadars	2
Head Constables	24
Constables	41

It is impossible to contemplate reversion to these figures ; and, as a matter of fact, an increase on the existing actual figures including temporary appointments was recommended in October 1921, to enable work to be systematically divided up between the Special, Crime, and Clerical Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department.

(2) 60 Criminal cases were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department as against 152 in 1921. The Department also took part in close touch with the Divisional Police in the investigation of many cases of importance or of special interest occurring in the City.

(3) Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to officers of the Mofussil Police and to officers of other Provinces and Presidencies conducting investigation in Bombay City.

(4) Among the more interesting cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department the following are worthy of special mention :—

I. *The Shree Cutch Jagir Roha Lottery.*—In March 1921, two persons named Khimji Cooverji Gheewalla and Narayendas Koonjilal opened a lottery office at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, for the sale of tickets of the Shree Cutch Jagir Roha (Soomri) lottery which was being run under the auspices of the "Bhut Hitwardak Mandali" of Cutch Roha.

Advertisements appeared in the vernacular papers to the effect that the object of the Bhut Hitwardak Mandali were the protection of cows, poor, etc., that the Mandali was sanctioned by the Thakore Saheb Versalji of Cutch Roha Jagir, that the above persons were Honorary Secretaries, and that they were authorised to promote lotteries in Bombay with the object of collecting funds for the Mandali.

Enquiries showed that the lottery was bogus and the Mandali non-existent.

Khimji Cooverji Gheewalla and one Devsi Mulji Shah, who had since joined him, were arrested and it was found that they had collected Rs. 28,644-8-6 by the sale of tickets: out of which a sum of Rs. 20,970 was recovered. Narayendas Koonjilal absconded and could not be traced.

Khimji Cooverji Gheewalla and Devsi Mulji Shah were placed on their trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 7th June 1921, under sections 420 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and after a protracted enquiry involving 74 hearings were convicted and sentenced on the 16th August 1922 to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

II. *Hundi Cheque Cases.*—During the latter part of 1921, innumerable complaints were received of cheques, dividend warrants and hundies having somehow got into the hands of unauthorised persons who had forged signatures and cashed them.

The Criminal Investigation Department took up the enquiries which showed that all these valuable securities had been sent through the post, that in the majority of cases the complainants or addressees resided in the vicinity of the Share Bazaar and that there were three distinct sets of forgeries.

On the 27th April 1922, a gang of Kathiawari Banias were taken into custody, and enquiries showed that one Nanalal Narbheram *alias* "Zigomar" and Dhunji Varjivan were the forgers and leaders of the gang.

The *modus operandi.* of the gang was as follows :—

> The gang who represented that they were brokers' clerks used daily to visit the Share Bazaar Hall between 8 and 9 a.m. and help themselves to letters which they thought likely to contain dividend

warrants, hundies, etc. In the case of dividend warrants they were fairly successful as they invariably used to obtain previous information in regard to the time when such warrants were expected.

They also obtained false keys to some of the commercial post boxes in the General Post Office and used systematically to help themselves to the firms' letters.

Payees' signatures on bearer cheques (uncrossed) and dividend warrants used to be forged and the cheques and warrants cashed by one of the members of the gang.

In the case of hundies, a bogus *pedhi* used to be lavishly furnished to give it the appearance of a genuine firm. Immediately payment of a hundi was received these premises would be vacated, and a fresh pedhi opened out in some other part of the town.

In this manner valuable securities amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 were successfully negotiated by the gang.

Owing to the reluctance on the part of the complainants to come forward and the want of evidence of identification the greater number of the cases had to be abandoned.

Seven members of the gang were charged in 8 cases under sections 380, 465, 468, 420 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and 6 of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and two acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The cases were finally disposed of on 21st September 1922.

A very small portion of the property was recovered as the accused had led a riotous life.

III. *Frauds on the Bank of Bombay.*—On the 2nd December 1920, the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay reported that an Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Bank named Sunderrao Govindrao Rangit had absconded after committing defalcations amounting to Rs. 16,00,000.

At 2-30 p.m. on that day S. G. Rangit was called up to explain certain entries when he left the Bank on an excuse and absconded.

It was found that S. G. Rangit had taken advantage of the trust placed in him and cleverly and systematically worked these defalcations by permitting over-drafts.

The Criminal Investigation Department took up the enquiries but every effort to trace S. G. Rangit, proved fruitless.

The residence of S. G. Rangit was searched and valuable securities amounting to Rs. 10,000 standing in the name of one K. N. Banaji were recovered, also correspondence which went to show that one K. N. Banaji had conspired with S. G. Rangit in defrauding the Bank.

K. N. Banaji and a Ledger Clerk named Motiram Jayker were taken into custody and they were subsequently released on bail by the High Court.

During the enquiries the Bank authorities who were anxious to recover their losses entered into an agreement with the accused K. N. Banaji

on the 28th December 1920, in which the accused admitted that he was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 7,00,000 and agreed to transfer to the Bank all his property, estate and effects moveable and immoveable.

Eventually the two accused were charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate who committed them to the Sessions under sections 420, 418 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Accused Motiram Jayker was acquitted and K. N. Banaji was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 4th April 1922.

IV. *Counterfeit Currency Note Case.*—On the 5th January 1922, information was received that forged currency notes for Rs. 100 each were tendered by some Hindu Parajiag goldsmiths at Shaik Memon Street. A watch was kept and on the 9th January 1922 (1) Nanji Ranchod, (2) Shamji Appa, (3) Shamji Bhagwan and (4) Motilal Bhagwan were arrested for uttering forged currency notes for Rs. 100 ; 5 forged currency notes for Rs. 100 each were traced to them during the course of enquiries.

On information given by Nos. 1 and 3 the Police went to Bulsar (District Surat), arrested Narayan Dayaram and then proceeded to Mahuwa, Bhavnagar State, where Purshottam Hari was arrested.

Four forged currency notes for Rs. 100 each, 6 unfinished notes in various stages of completion and materials such as ink, paper, zinc plates, etc., were found in the house of Narayen Dayaram at Bulsar. Rolls of paper, ink, wooden frames, pieces of glass, presses, etc., evidently used for counterfeiting currency notes were also found in the rooms of Narayan Dayaram and Purshottam Hari in Bombay.

(1) Nanji Ranchod, (2) Shamji Appa, (3) Shamji Bhagwan were committed to the Sessions under sections 489 (*b*), 114 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and Motilal Bhagwan was discharged in the lower Court for want of evidence.

Purshottam Hari and Narayan Dayaram were also committed to the Sessions under sections 489 (*c*), 489 (*b*) and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Shamji Appa and Shamji Bhagwan were acquitted. Nanji Ranchod was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigourous imprisonment under section 489 (*b*), Indian Penal Code, on the 2nd August 1922 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kincaid, C. V.O., I.C.S.

Purshottam Hari was convicted under sections 489 (*b*) and 109, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and Narayen Dayaram under sections 489 (*b*), 489 (*c*) and 109, Indian Penal Code, to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 6,000 or in default 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 3rd Agust 1922 by the same Judge.

This gang of counterfeiters was responsible for forging currency notes for Rs. 100 of C. C./72, W. C./16, Z. C./96, Z. C./97 and Z. C./99 series of Bombay Circle.

V. *Sindhi Baluchi Armed Dacoits Gang Case.*—The case against the remaining three accused in the Supplementary Gang Case was proceeded with in the Criminal Sessions, Bombay, presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kincaid. Two of them were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life and the third one was declared a lunatic and sent to the Central Hospital for Mental Diseases, Yeravda, from where he escaped on the 24th December 1922.

(5) Forty-eight plays were scrutinized, of which 44 were passed as unobjectionable, 1 was passed on revision and 3 were rejected.

(6) 167 foreigners were deported under the Foreigners Act (III of 1864) as against 17 in 1921.

Seven deportees were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

178 bad characters were deported under Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act). Of these 13 returned and were dealt with in the usual way.

(7). Ten applications from foreigners for naturalization as British subjects were received by the Criminal Investigation Department for report as against 31 in 1921. Their nationalities were :—

Persian	3
Russian	1
American	1
Armenian	1
Polish	2
Baghdadi Jew	1
Turkish	1

(8) 847 applications for certificates of identity were dealt with during the year.

(9) The Department was instrumental in arranging for the repatriation of a number of persons from Mesopotamia and Russia.

(10) 403 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office and other places for enquiry and were reported on by the Department.

(11) The Moharrum and Ganpati festivals passed off quietly. The Department scrutinized 367 applications for Ganpati passes as against 384 in 1921.

(12) The Criminal Investigation Department boarded 144 outgoing and 165 incoming vessels during the year, making a total of 309 as against 271 in 1921.

(13) 1,234 applications for passports were dealt with as against 1,945 in 1921. In 12 instances the Police refused to endorse the applications.

(14) The Finger Print Bureau received 8,138 slips during the year for search as against 7,570 in 1921. 2,226 previous convictions were

traced as compared with 1,834 in 1921, giving a percentage of 27 against 24.

The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 66,799 against 70,046. During the year 7,636 finger print slips were eliminated.

In addition the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 40 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Municipality.

The Bureau recorded the slips of 1,492 beggars, of whom 150 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging.

Expert opinion was given in 91 Civil Suits.

In addition to the figures shown above the Finger Print Bureau had to take the finger prints of all the deportees (*vide* paragraph 6).

(15) Close surveillance was maintained over all outgoing and incoming vessels. 19,856 passports were examined as against 38,074 in 1921.

The Department reported on the applications of several European and American foreigners for permission to land in Bombay.

1,690 permits were issued to travellers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

(16) The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the pilgrim season.

(17) During the year the Department was actively engaged in connection with the labour strikes, Khilafat and non-co-operation and communistic movements. The year was marked by a considerable falling off in the public interest taken in political movements of all kinds.

(18) Much of the work performed by the Department was of a confidential nature and did not find its way into the Courts or public records.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1922, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 50 persons against 29 in 1921 and 55 in 1920.

Of the 50 persons, 23 were convicted and 14 were discharged, the charges against the remaining 13 being withdrawn.

There has been a slight increase over the last year's figure, but the number is still ridiculously small for a City like Bombay. In 1921, the Calcutta Police sent up 902 cases under Chapter VIII of which 583 cases involving 589 persons were convicted. There are two causes which operate against any great increase in Bombay : the Magistrates do not view these cases with any favour owing to the length of time they take to hear, and the public generally speaking prefer to put up with the nuisance of having *budmashes* among them rather than run the risk of possible retaliation from them for giving evidence. This attitude of the public is particularly noticeable in the case of what is known as the Pathan terrorism.

Police Buildings.

23. With the exception of the Central Dock Police Station and accommodation scheme which, as already reported in the last annual report, was completed and taken over in April 1922, no other Police Station or housing schemes were completed in the year under report. The New King's Way Police Station and accommodation scheme which was started towards the latter part of the year 1922 was completed in March last. The new Police Station opened from 1st April 1923 will supply a long-felt want as hitherto there was no Police Station in the neighbourhood of Matunga which is fast developing into a residential area.

Quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Jemadar in the compound of the Old St. Peter's School, which formed part of the Dongri Police Station and accommodation scheme, were also completed and taken over in February 1923.

A new *pucca* built Police chowkey constructed to replace the old Police chowkey in front of the Town Customs House was taken over on the 11th July 1922.

120 rooms have been hired for the men of the DeLisle Road Police Station in the Development Directorate's new chawls at DeLisle Road.

A comprehensive programme for housing officers and men of this Force who are still unhoused has recently been drawn up. Government have already given their sanction to many of the schemes and generous provision has been made in the current year's Budget for making a start. Similarly, provision has been made in the City Improvement Trust Budget for some of the schemes which pertain to Trust property. If the same sympathetic consideration continues to be shown to Police needs, the Police Force in this City will be in the happy position within two or three years of being completely housed.

Arms Act.

24. The licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year and their distribution are shown in Tables A, B, B (1), B (2), and B (3).

1,274 new licenses covering 1,800 arms were granted during the year and 470 licenses covering 773 arms were cancelled. At the close of the year there were 3,507 licensed persons possessing 5,142 arms. All the arms in possession of any one person are entered on one license.

Of the 27 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, six only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, 4 Indian and 2 European firms; 12 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition for such arms; 3 in lead shot; 4 in old arms, and the remainder in breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition.

The stocks of the various firms were examined periodically and were found to agree with the stock book kept by the dealers. Thirty-four persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act of whom 33 were convicted.

There has been an increase of 1,117 licenses over the previous year and an increase of 2,101 over 1920.

TABLE A.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1921.	1922.
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	861	911
2	Registered Export licenses	1,358	1,442
3	Export licenses	307	414
4	Import licenses	273	368
5	Journey licenses	827	944
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XIII) ..	2,703	3,507
7	Possession licenses (XII)	148	35
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition	9	11
9	Permits to public servants	98	71
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act)	597	713
11	Dealers' licenses	28	27
	Total ..	7,209	8,443

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukris.	Kattiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ..	819	783	518	517	16	1	1	..	1	..	..	2,656	1,801
Hindus ..	125	394	131	63	4	97	31	7	4	..	12	868	571
Parsis ..	209	323	193	177	7	36	27	7	1	..	3	983	691
Native Christians ..	44	157	17	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	228	181
Mahomedans ..	78	157	56	43	10	25	10	6	..	1	..	386	245
Japanese ..	1	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
Jews ..	1	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
Total ..	1,277	1,822	918	814	40	160	69	20	6	1	15	5,142	3,507

TABLE B(1).

New licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukris.	Kattiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ..	242	211	190	215	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	867	608
Hindus ..	39	104	42	30	1	10	13	..	2	..	..	241	168
Parsis ..	103	136	83	132	2	7	14	..	..	..	..	477	353
Native Christians ..	16	37	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	46
Mahomedans ..	32	56	18	27	2	1	6	2	..	..	..	144	90
Japanese ..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Jews ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Total ..	432	546	340	413	12	19	34	2	2	..	..	1,800	1,274

TABLE B(2).

Cancelled licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ..	234	190	123	85	5	..	..	637	376
Hindus ..	5	17	7	1	1	2	1	34	22
Parsis	13	12	10	5	1	1	1	43	22
Native Christians ..	2	14	1	1	..	..	..	18	15
Mahomedans ..	4	29	3	1	..	1	..	38	32
Japanese ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Jews	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	258	264	144	94	7	4	2	773	470

TABLE B(3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B(2).

	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	34	20
Sold or handed over to authorised persons ..	217	125
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders	12	7
Removed to another district (56 left India) ..	357	211
Exempted owing to the owner being in possession of a title or decoration	24	16
No trace	129	91
Total ..	773	470

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 369 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table C below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

TTALE C.

Explosives.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1921.	1922.
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ..	A	14	14
2	Possession and sale	B	233	262
3	Possession	C	5	7
4	Do.	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes)	E	69	32
6	Sale	L	..	..
7	General transport licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 2nd July 1910) ..	II	54	45
8	Magazine buildings	J	11	8
	Total ..		387	369

Petroleum Act.

The licenses under this Act show a decrease of 35 compared with last year's total. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 110 a decrease of 15 against the last year's figures.

One person was prosecuted for offence under the Act, the prosecution ending in conviction.

TABLE D.

Petroleum.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1921.	1922.
1	General Import licenses	7	3
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum .	11	12
3	General do. do. ..	21	16
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum. ..	..	..
5	General do. do. ..	2	2
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ..	125	110
7	Do. non-dangerous do. ..	1	1
8	Possession and Transport (Motor owners) licenses ..	42	40
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses	31	21
	Total ..	240	205

Poisons Act.

Seventy-eight licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale books kept by the licensees have been carefully maintained. Towards the close of the year new Poison rules were issued. According to these rules the licensees have to maintain a stock and sale register and in addition they make it incumbent on the Chemists and Druggists to maintain a Prescription Register in the prescribed form.

Tram Cars.

Below will be found a statement (Table F) submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and other vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. The number of accidents shows a decrease in the slight accidents as compared with the figures for 1921, but the serious accidents have increased by 17 and the fatal accidents by 1 over the last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

(1)	Girgaum Road	17
(2)	Hornby Road	15
(3)	Byculla Bridge	12
(4)	Bori Bunder	9
(5)	Ripon Road	9
(6)	Tardeo Road	8
(7)	Carnac Bunder	8

TABLE F.

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1921.	1922.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ..	382	349	71	50	103	42	16	67	349
Serious " ..	56	73	26	18	14	6	2	7	73
Fatal " ..	15	16	6	3	5	2	..	..	16
Total for 1922 ..	..	438	103	71	122	50	18	74	438
Total for 1921 ..	453	..	110	56	161	40	10	76	453

Number of tram cars running and Mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailers.	Car Mileage.*	Unit mileage.†
1921 ..	5	3	59	21	6	125	..	9,637,054	5,207,894
1922 ..	9	11	88	26	..	139	6	9,945,477	5,332,420

* Car mileage means the mileage run by each car, *i.e.*, if two cars run together the mileage is counted as if they were running separately.

† Unit mileage is the mileage run as a train, *i.e.*, two cars running together are counted as one.

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres and 10 Cinemas. One new Cinema—The Star Cinema—was licensed during the year. At Mahim, during the Fair, a temporary license was granted for a Cinema show and during the Red Cross Fete a Theatre was licensed temporarily.

The Ripon theatre which was demolished in 1921 at the desire of this office is being re-built and is nearing completion.

Permission was granted for the erection of two new Cinema theatres out of three applications received.

Fire curtains have been installed in all theatres with the exception of the Star Cinema theatre. The curtain has been ordered from England.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers and the Telephone Company.

Two Circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and fifty-two performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act.

During the year 1922, 1,357 cars, 308 cycles and 143 heavy motor vehicles were registered by this office. The majority of the light vehicles were of American manufacture.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 8,338 including 623 lorries.

There were 617 motor cars licensed to ply for hire, an increase of 18 over last year's figures. Those vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have on the whole been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. The meters attached to these cars received special attention from the Motor Vehicles Department throughout the year. One hundred and thirty heavy motor vehicles were licensed to ply for hire.

Nine hundred and twenty licenses (including renewals) to drive taxi cars and 527 licenses to drive public lorries were issued during the year. Taxi drivers are selected from picked men and the efficiency standard has been strictly adhered to.

The accidents due to motor vehicles numbered 1,880 or 112 less than last year; this figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance, collision with victorias, labour carts, trams, etc. Included in this number are 73 fatal motor car accidents or 4 more than last year. Of the fatal motor accidents 47 were due to the fault of pedestrians, 18 to the fault of the drivers and 8 were pure accidents and doubtful cases. Fifteen of these occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 25 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 27 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and 3 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In the remaining 3 cases the exact time could not be ascertained. Lorries were accountable for 19 fatal accidents and taxi cars for 4.

In 23 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age, in 33 cases they were from 12 to 40 years of age, in 4 they were from 40 to 50 years of age and in 11 cases they were over 50 years of age. In the remaining two cases the exact age of the persons killed could not be ascertained but the victims were adults.

These accidents cannot be considered unduly numerous considering the number of vehicles running in Bombay, the mileage covered by them, the congested state of the City, the proclivity of the pedestrian traffic to wander blindly over the roads and the bad lighting on many of the roads. If we say that the 8,338 motors in Bombay run on the average 8 miles a day all the year round we should probably not be far wrong.

This means that during the year they covered 24,346,960 miles which works out at :—

1 non-fatal motor accident per 13,457 miles.

1 fatal motor accident per 333,500 miles.

In the case of fatal motor accidents 17 prosecutions were undertaken out of which 6 ended in conviction, 9 were discharged, 1 was withdrawn and 1 was compounded with the permission of the Magistrate.

Much criticism is heard of the number of fatal accidents due to motor cars and various remedies are suggested for minimising the risk of accident. It is regrettable that every year shows an increase in the number of fatal accidents but it must be remembered that the motor traffic increases in volume every year and we must be prepared for an increase in accidents. Moreover statistics show that Bombay City does not compare unfavourably with other large cities such as London and Calcutta. It is curious that fatalities from motor vehicles should attract so much attention while little is heard of the number of people killed by tram cars and victorias, etc., 16 people were killed during the year in tram accidents. There are only 279 trams against about 8,000 motors and they cover only 5,332,420 miles against 24,346,960 approximately covered by motors : they travel about 6 miles an hour and on a made track from which they cannot stray while the motor may travel upto 20 miles and has to make its own way through the traffic. Similarly victorias and bullock carts between them accounted for 21 deaths. Victorias travel at an average speed of 6 miles an hour and bullock carts about 3 miles. Trams, victorias and bullock-carts between them caused injuries to 1,127 persons while motor vehicles caused injuries to 1,128. I commend these figures for study to those who think the motor vehicles is the chief menace to life and limb in Bombay.

In all there were 842 prosecutions under the Motor Act during the year of which 605 ended in conviction. This result reads very much better than it really is as cases in which the Magistrates warn and discharge are classed as convictions and a large number of these convictions are convictions of that kind. Generally speaking punishments for infringements of the Motor Act or rules under the Act are very lenient and this is a fact which increases the difficulties of the police in enforcing proper traffic control. I have already separately addressed Government on this point.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed during the year numbered 11,281. Before issuing a license the driver is put through a severe test in driving which includes reversing as well as an examination in road signals. There are 7 Motor Training Schools in Bombay and the drivers licensed mostly come from these Schools.

The staff of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the streets and offences under the Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly and effectively as possible. Special attention has been given to heavy motor traffic. There is however much unavoidable delay in dealing with many offences under the Motor Act which is irritating to the

Courts and unfair to the accused. This has been brought to the notice of Government with suggestions for improvement.

An Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department visited Poona monthly and Satara twice in the year to examine motor vehicles and to test drivers. Dhulia was also visited during the year.

The following table "E" shows figures in connection with motor vehicles :—

TABLE E.

Serial No.	Description of motor vehicles.	1921.	1922.
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ..	1,952	1,665
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	43	35
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ..	206	143
4	Approximate number of motor cars and cycles in Bombay	6,927	7,715
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	511	623
6	General numbers in Bombay City	35	52
7	Number of transfers effected	2,244	2,714
8	Number of cars licensed for hire	599	617
9	Number of lorries licensed for hire	..	130
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued ..	10,745	11,281
11	Number of temporary motor driving licenses issued .	7,424	4,636
12	Number of public motor cars drivers' licenses issued.	848	920
13	Number of accidents including fatal	1,992	1,880
14	Number of fatal accidents	69	73
15	Number of prosecutions	849	842
16	Number of convictions	539	605
17	Number of cases acquitted	246	137
18	Number of cases withdrawn	57	48
19	Number of cases struck out	7	15
20	Number of cases pending	..	37
21	Number of drivers warned by the Head Office ..	635	456
22	Number of public motor car driving licenses suspended by Commissioner of Police	57	45
23	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	7	8

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 8,575 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1922 was 288 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 22,62,607. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	358
Value of property lost	49,11,714

Statement D, Police Establishment.

27. The following table indicates the increase in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force :—

—	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeant.	Sub-Inspector.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Additional staff for training of Recruits (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 1788-A of 5th May 1922) ..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..
Extra Armed Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 900 dated 29th June 1922)	..	..	..	..	2	11	83
Extra Armed Police to replace the Military guard over the Treasury Vault (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 476 dated 11th October 1922) ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Total (Permanent) ..	1	..	..	1	2	19	90

The population of the City according to the census of 1921, is 11,72,953 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 14·31 as compared with 1 to 16·11 in 1921 and 1 to 17·55 in 1920.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 21·22 as compared with 19·42 in 1921 and 17·78 in 1920.

Armament Statement E.

28. A requisition for 103 muskets was made to the Kirkee Arsenal for 11 Head Constables and 83 Constables sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 900 dated 29th June 1922 and 2 Head Constables and 7 Constables sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 476 dated 11th October 1922 but only 98 muskets were supplied during the year. Steps are, however, being taken to obtain the remaining five.

Punishments and Rewards.

29. During the year 299 officers and men were punished as compared with 230 in 1921 and 238 in 1920. The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than dismissal ..	282
Judicially punished	8
Dismissed (inclusive of 8 dismissed after being judicially punished)	17

Of the total number punished, 7 were European and 292 were Indian. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By issue of good service tickets	587
(*b*) By grant of silver stripes	2
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	22
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	15
(*e*) By the Abkari Department	92
(*f*) By the Magistrate	27
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police	174
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	95
Total ..	1,014

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work ; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of I.S.O. was conferred upon Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwalla, Office Superintendent, on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birth-day.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 97 against 93 in the previous year. Of these, 69 are literate in English as against 69 last year. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,320 as against 1,187 in 1921 ; of these, 147 have a knowledge of English as against 137 in the preceding year.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail Sobani Free Night School was attended by four Constables.

The Training School continued under the administration of Inspector Adilshah who was promoted during the year from Sub-Inspector to Inspector.

During the year 774 students were admitted into the school and out of this number 430 were subsequently confirmed.

The average daily attendance was 56 per cent. of the total number under training which is almost the same figure as last year's. Great difficulty is experienced at this school owing to the fact that we have no accommodation either to house recruits or to train them properly and it will be impossible to get a really good training until suitable provision is made. At present we have to depend on the loan of some rooms in the Elphinstone Middle School for an hour or two each day.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1922 as compared with those for 1921 :—

Casualties.

	1922	1921
Resigned	166	150
Discharged	67	30
Dismissed	17	23
Died	64	71
Retired (on pension or gratuity)	130	86
Deserted	11	1
Total ..	455	361

Of the 64 deaths 2 were due to plague.

These figures show an increase in resignations and discharges which is hard to explain. Out of 233 men resigned or discharged 94 had less than one year's service. This involves a heavy loss to Government as the men receive their pay for a few months only and Government get no return for their money : on the other hand the time and energy of the training staff are wasted. A similar loss is incurred every year. The records have been carefully examined to see if agriculturists from the Konkan and elsewhere are merely making use of the Police Department for tiding over a few months of the year when they might otherwise be idle. But this does not appear to be so as enlistments and resignations are distributed fairly equally over the different months of the year. The explanation possibly may be found in the unpleasant conditions in which recruits have to live owing to shortage of housing accommodation and in the large number of vacancies which results in duties being often imposed on recruits in the first months of their service which they should be exempt from. The matter is receiving attention and I hope to address Government shortly.

Against these casualties 623 recruits were enlisted. Four hundred and sixty-six trained recruits were confirmed and drafted into divisions during the year.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 30 boys in the Police Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Twelve more boys were enlisted during the year while 16 resigned. The number at the close of the year was 26.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Hospital during the year 1922 was 7,119 as compared with 7,418 in 1921 and 7,928 in 1920. Of the number admitted, 18 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on sick list was as follows :—

	1921	1922
Indian constabulary	116·47	99·22
European Police	0·2	0·4

It is gratifying to record some improvement in the health of the Force. The year was generally a healthy one and the comparative quiet in Bombay after the political and industrial troubles of the preceding 3 years

afforded a much-needed respite to a Force that has of late years been always under strength and always in consequence overworked. In times of stress there is no alternative but to keep the bulk of the constabulary on what is practically continuous day and night duty and such a strain has invariably told on the weaker members of the Force. It may be safely assumed that the health of the Force benefited in some measure by the absence of such crises. From a Police point of view the year might be described as one in which the hours of work, meals and rest were as regular as it is possible for a Police officer to expect but it is too much to expect that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue for any great length of time.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order.

Musketry practice was held during the year, the Military authorities having, as usual, kindly placed their Rifle Range at Colaba at my disposal for the use of the Armed Police.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Inspector W. W. Godwin.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 110 persons were killed and 2,255 were injured in accidents as compared with 115 killed and 2,665 injured in the previous year.

The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	16	322
By motor cars	73	1,128
By Hack Victorias	8	415
By other public conveyances ..	7	267
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	6	123
	110	2,255

On the whole there is a welcome fall both under " Killed " and " Injured " as compared with the last years's figures. A scrutiny of the details however discloses a small increase in the number of fatal accidents by motor cars which is dealt with in paragraph 24 under the head " Motor Vehicles Act".

I have submitted proposals to Government for amalgamating the Motor Vehicles and Public Land Conveyance Departments and for increasing the staff and also for the establishment of a traffic Court.

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1922, the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ..			11,708
Private vehicles do. ..			4,623
Motors (private)	7,098	7,715	
Motors plying for hire	617		
Motor lorries (private) ..	493	623	
Motor lorries for hire	130		

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised, 2,554 victorias, 28 riding hackeries, 8,829 labour carts, 296 hand carts and one single bullock cart.

Motor vehicles increased by 788.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 2,409 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Acts, VII of 1920, while 3,551 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 2,163 drivers were warned and 18 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 222 horses and 20 victorias as unfit for further use.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department as at present constituted is not able to exercise an effective control over the public conveyances and proposals have been submitted to Government for strengthening it.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 844 notices and 139 supplements consisting of 11,580 paragraphs, besides a large number of habitual offenders' lists, departmental orders and standard forms.

(*b*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Credit Society has now definitely proved its utility to this Force and has widened its range. Though a little over two years old it had 784 members on the roll on 31st March 1923 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 27,183. During the past year 596 loans were advanced to members aggregating Rs. 58,371. The year's working showed a gross profit of Rs. 3,154. The successful development of the Society is in a large measure due to the keen interest evinced by the Chairman, Mr. W. T. Down, assisted by the Secretary, Mr. C. Girdhar Rao, in the management of the concern.

The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Society also continued to do useful work in its limited sphere under the guidance of the Commandant Mr. Lloyd.

(*c*) During the year under report 578 important cases were prosecuted by the four Prosecuting Inspectors with satisfactory results. The need for two additional Prosecuting Inspectors has already been brought to

the notice of Government but owing to financial stringency it has not yet been possible to strengthen this staff.

(*d*) The year 1922 was an exceptionally quiet one. The public peace was not ruffled by political excitement or industrial disputes. The outstanding event of the year in the political world was the arrest of Mr. Gandhi but even this passed off without any incident worth mentioning.

The anniversary meeting in connection with the late Mr. Tilak's death took place on the 1st August on the Chowpatty sands. It was a very small meeting compared with that of 1921. Special Police arrangements were made to deal with the traffic on the roads near the meeting place but peace and order were preserved throughout.

In the labour world the only strike of any importance was the Tramway strike. The men went out on the 18th September and the strike ended on 7th November when the remaining strikers were paid off. The main cause of the strike appeared to be that the Tramway Company refused to recognise the men's union as long as the office bearers were men who were not in the Company's service while the Union contended they were entitled to appoint outsiders. The Tramway Company ran a restricted service from the first day and special Police arrangements were made to prevent destruction of property or violence or intimidation by the strikers. Generally speaking it may be said that the strikers conducted themselves fairly well though several cases of assault were reported and the Company were able gradually to extend their service until they were running practically a complete service when the strike collapsed. In view of the reason for the strike perhaps the most noticeable feature of it was that the President of the Tramwaymen's Union, not an employee of the Company, who signed the manifesto calling out the men on strike was not in Bombay on the day the strike started: he was commonly reported to have gone to Poona to look at a cricket match and whatever his work there may have been he did not put in an appearance in Bombay until the strike had been in progress for the best part of a week.

A thorough panic took possession of the public at one period of the year on account of what is commonly called the "Pathan Menace" or "Pathan Terrorism." There are undoubtedly far more Pathans in the City of Bombay than the City has any use for and steps were therefore taken to thin their numbers. Many of them were deported and large numbers of them fled in fear of deportation. I found that Sarangs were in the habit of going up to the North-West Frontier Province and Afghanistan and tribal territories and bringing down batches of Pathans with the promise of employment and I called up the principal Pathan Patils and warned them that if this sort of thing continued the Sarangs themselves would be deported as well as the men they brought down. I also utilised the whole of the Mounted Police for night patrol duty particularly in the northern part of the City. The general effect of these measures was to reduce the Pathan population and to restore public confidence. But I see no permanent solution of this trouble as long as public bodies and private employers continue to engage Pathans

as freely as they do at present and as long as the public confine their own activities to criticism and advice in the press and on the platform. Of what use is it for a man to come to me privately and complain that Pathans are occupying his verandah and refuse to move and then publicly refuse to identify the Pathans in question or give evidence against them? Of what use is it for a business man to write to the press to complain of the "Pathan Menace" when he himself employs a Pathan to look after his shop merely because he is afraid that if he does not the Pathan will loot the shop? If the public of Bombay want to rid the city of the Pathan they will have to co-operate much more freely with the Police than they have yet done in the matter and not let personal fear take precedence of public duty.

The Police Force of this City is deeply indebted to His Excellency the Governor for the personal interest he has shown in their welfare. His Excellency on more than one occasion during the year honoured us by visiting Police Stations and taking the trouble to obtain first hand information of our requirements. We are already witnessing in the activities of the Public Works Department and the Electrical Department the immediate results of His Excellency's interest.

Towards the close of the year the Honourable Mr. Hayward, Home Member of Council, was good enough to visit every Police Station in the City and examine for himself the condition in which officers and men worked and our needs in the matter of house accommodation.

37. My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Stewart, Sharp, Lynch-Blosse and Cauty and to the officers and men of the Force for their loyal co-operation. Though the year was an unusually quiet one, what with vacancies in the ranks and a totally inadequate investigating staff every officer and man had more than his fair share of work to do but every one bore his lot cheerfully and uncomplainingly.

I am glad to be able to record that Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala's services have been recognised by the grant of the I.S.O. title. A more hardworking and trustworthy Office Superintendent there could not be.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	..	1	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	10	...	10	..
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	5	...	5	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	24	...	25	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	5	...	6	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B & 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	1	28	...	29	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	65	35	...	100	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	13	...	13	...
		Total ...	68	121		189	...
	CLASS II—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	10	30	...	40	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	2	6	...	8	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	1	7	...	8	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	16	...	18	3
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	10	...	10	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	10	...	12	...
7	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	...	36	...	36	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	13	297	2	308	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	10	...	11	..
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	16	327	...	343	4
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	13	105	1	117	1
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	53	...	55	1
2	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	47	...	53	...
		Total ...	68	956	3	1,021	11

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	REMARKS.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
...	2	3	5	...	8	...	...	8	
...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	5	
...	1	11	3	10	24	1	...	25	
...	1	3	1	1	5	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	19	5	3	27	...	...	27	1 escaped.
...	2	51	25	22	98	...	...	98	2 withdrawn.
2	...	8	1	2	11	...	...	11	
2	7	99	41	39	179	1	...	180	1 escaped ; 2 withdrawn
...	1	14	3	19	36	...	...	36	1 lunatic ; 1 committed suicide ; 1 died.
...	2	5	...	1	6	...	...	6	
...	3	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	
3	1	4	5	2	11	...	...	11	
...	1	3	3	2		...	...	8	
1	...	4	1	6	11	1	...	12	
3	2	27	3	1	31	...	...	31	1 withdrawn.
4	16	106	146	34	288	...	...	288	1 lunatic ; 90 compounded.
1	1	3	1	5	9	...	...	9	
11	12	117	156	43	316	...	...	316	102 compounded 2 withdrawn
9	1	26	16	64	107	...	...	107	1 withdrawn.
...	...	1	1	...	2	5	1		
3	...	41	8	2	51	1	...	52	3 compounded.
2	3	18	18	12	48	...	...	48	4 compounded.
37	43	373	361	192	929	7	1	936	2 lunatics ; 1 committed suicide ; 1 died ; 4 withdrawn ; 199 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	4	16	...	20	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	13	232	5	240	10
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	11	...	13	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	102	1,968	87	1,983	9
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	122	2,228	92	2,258	19
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5	126	...	131	2
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	3	24	...	27	..
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	150	...	158	2
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	170	6,236	143	6,263	34
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	63	831	1	893	4
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property...	11	277	...	288	...
3	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	28	529	...	557	7
8	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	19	...	20	...
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	273	7,892	144	8,021	45

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	2	5	4	9	18	...	...	18	
5	6	92	40	87	224	...	...	224	
...	1	2	2	8	12	...	...	12	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
2	75	430	69	1,394	1,980	3	1	1,983	1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 1 died 1 committed suicide; 3 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
7	84	531	115	1,498	2,236	3	1	2,239	1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 1 died; 1 committed suicide; 3 withdrawn.
10	7	34	72	5	111	35	8	146	1 escaped; 53 compounded.
2	2	14	5	4	23	1	...	24	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	9	48	77	9	134	36	8	170	1 escaped; 54 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	168	2,753	297	2,928	6,121	13	3	6,134	5 lunatics; 2 transferred; 1 died; 3 withdrawn.
37	61	399	74	318	792	165	15	957	1 withdrawn.
8	4	187	85	1	273	1	...	274	3 died.
17	51	265	40	173	478	80	1	558	2 transferred; 1 escaped; 1 died,
3	...	6	10	1	17	43	5	60	3 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140	284	3,610	506	3,421	7,681	302	24	7,983	5 lunatics; 4 transferred; 5 died; 1 escaped; 5 withdrawn; 3 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	3	4	6	7	8
	Section of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	1	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	11	405	...	416	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	565	70,323	...	70,888	...
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	576	70,729	...	71,305	...
		Grand Total ...	1,115	82,077	239	82,953	77

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*t*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
23	10	287	79	16	382	3	2	385	1 escaped.
607	582	68,986	685	5	69,676	12,221	11,767	81,897	16 transferred; 6 lunatics; 1 died; 17 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
630	592	69,274	764	21	70,059	12,224	11,769	82,283	1 escaped; 16 transferred 6 lunatics; 1 died; 17 withdrawn.
828	1,020	73,935	1,864	5,180	81,218	12,573	11,803	93,791	14 lunatics; 8 died; 20 transferred; 5 escaped; 2 committed suicide; 256 compounded; 31 withdrawn.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	12	...	...	10	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	5	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes .	1	16	...	...	17	12	5	...	...	1	...	1	
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes .	1	12	5	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	31	...	...	29	20	9	3	1	...	...	...	1 escaped.

9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	346	10	...	...	543	269	274	1	12	...	...	...	1 died; 9 withdrawn.
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	10	...	1	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	348	296	5	1	621	321	300	5	15	1	...	1	1 escaped; 1 died; 9 withdrawn.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	9	26	4	2	26	18	8	1	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 1 committed suicide; 1 died.
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	3	...		5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	6	...	...	6	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	1	15	1	...	14	4	10	...	1	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	8	...	...	7	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..... ...	...	8	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	1	...	1	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	34	1	...	32	28	4	...	2	...	...	...	1 withdrawn; 1 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	17	436	2	...	424	143	281	3	27	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 179 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	5	...	...	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	23	471	...	2	474	157	317	9	18	...	...	...	3 withdrawn; 186 compounded.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	8	54	4	1	57	30	27	6	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	5	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	9	1	8	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	58	...	...	59	44	15	...	...	1	...	1	7 compounded.
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	35	...	...	39	18	21	...	2	...	...	...	5 compounded.
		Total ...	71	1,164	12	5	1,161	465	693	21	55	11	1	10	2 lunatics; 1 died; 1 committed suicide; 377 compounded; 5 withdrawn; 2 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity...	7	29	...	...	32	14	18	...	4	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	7	272	11	...	252	140	112	2	16	...	...	...	
27	270, 81, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	16	2	...	11	2	9	...	3	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.													
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	26	668	2	...	665	510	155	3	20	6	1	5	2 died; 1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 1 committed suicide; 3 withdrawn.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	32	...	...	5	27	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	72	984	15	5	988	690	298	5	43	6	1	5	2 died; 1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 1 committed suicide; 3 withdrawn.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	159	1	...	150	37	113	...	12	47	11	36	1 escaped; 78 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	28	...	...	25	15	10	...	4	1	...	1	1 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	6	187	1	...	175	52	123	...	16	48	11	37	1 escaped; 79 compounded.

		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*															
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Theft ... ordinary	...	...	...	64	3,606	42	11	3,523	3,020	503	186	86	24	6	18	5 lunatics; 2 transferred; 1 died; 3 withdrawn.
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	23	562	17	...	524	413	111	147	44	185	15	170	1 withdrawn.
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	5	309	..	...	305	198	107	65	6	1	...	1	3 died.
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	11	419	11	...	368	291	77	...	46	93	2	91	3 transferred; 1 escaped; 1 died,
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.				1	30	2	1	28	7	21	...	...	85	7	78	3 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...				104	4,926	72	12	4,748	3,929	819	398	182	388	30	358	5 lunatics; 5 died; 5 transferred; 1 escaped; 3 compounded; 6 withdrawn.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	11	390	...	1	389	291	98	2	10	4	2	2	1 escaped.
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.				577	73,163	...	...	73,094	71,621	1,473	...	621	12,272	11,817	455	18 transferred; 6 lunatics; 1 died; 17 withdrawn.
43	.....	Offences relating to Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...				588	73,554	...	1	73,484	71,913	1,571	2	631	12,276	11,819	457	1 escaped; 18 transferred; 6 lunatics; 1 died; 17 withdrawn.
		GRAND TOTAL ...				1,189	81,112	105	24	81,177	77,370	3,807	431	943	12,730	11,862	868	14 lunatics; 10 died; 23 transferred; 5 escaped; 2 committed suicide; 459 compounded; 40 withdrawn; 2 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

NOTE.—(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505 .	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	.....	...

5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	3	3	6	...	...	5	...	1	...	.....	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	.....	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
		Total ...	4	15	19	...	...	8	8	3	...	.....	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...	45	45	...	...	43	2	...	...	.....	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	77	1,595	1,672	10	...	1,611	39	12	...	.....	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	65	1,016	1,081	...	...	1,027	39	15	...	.....	...
		Total ...	142	2,656	2,798	10	...	2,681	80	27	...	.....	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	3	21	24	...	...	23	1	...	...	.....	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	13	18	...	...	16	1	1	...	.....	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	4	44	48	...	...	42	5	1	...	.....	...
		Total ...	12	78	90	...	...	81	7	2	...	.....	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	15	84	99	...	...	90	7	2	...	.....	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	11	33	44	...	...	40	3	1	...	.....	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	45	1,038	1,083	...	...	1,016	63	4	...	.....	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...

28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	8	62	70	...	...	62	6	2	...	.....	...
		Total ...	79	1,219	1,298	...	...	1,209	80	9	...	.....	...
	OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.												
32	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	5	4	9	...	...	7	2	...	...	.....	...
33	Act III of 1888 .	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	600	13,356	13,956	291	1,325	3,675	8,265	400	...	.....	...
34	Act IV of 1902 .	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	27	27	...	...	4	23	...	...	.....	...
35	Act XIV of 1881. Act XI of 1891 ... Act XII of 1911 . Act V of 1917 ...	The Indian Factories Act ...	...	9	9	...	...	1	8	...	...	.....	...
36	Act II of 1918 and Act VII of 1918.	The Contract of Rent Act ...	1	148	149	...	10	36	103	...	...	.....	...
		Total ...	606	13,544	14,150	291	1,335	3,723	8,401	400	...	.....	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	843	17,513	18,356	301	1,335	7,703	8,576	441	...	.....	...

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,

Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 5th May 1923.

STATEMENT B—PART II

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Person under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	6	...	...		...	...	6	100·	...	.....	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	.....	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	3	3	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	1	.....	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	.....	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
		Total ...	4	15	...	...	19	...	8	8	53·3	3	.....	...	.....
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	100·	...	.....	...	.....
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	100·	...	.....	...	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement . ..	...	60	...	...	60	...	58	2	3·33	...	.....	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	158	2,934	...	...	3,092	...	3,016	48	1·63	28	.....	...	.....
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	139	2,108	...	...	2,247	...	2,030	185	8·77	32	.....	...	.....
		Total ...	297	5,102	...	...	5,399	...	5,104	235	4·60	60	.....	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
18	417 418 ...	Cheating	3	22	...	...	25	...	24	1	4·54	..	.....	...	.....
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	13	...	...	22	...	19	1	7·69	1	1	...	.....
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	6	81	...	...	87	...	78	7	8·64	2	.....	...	.....
		Total ...	18	116	...	...	134	...	121	9	7·75	3	1	...	.....

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	27	114	...	...	141	...	130	8	7·01	2	1	...	.....
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	13	36	...	...	49	...	45	3	8·33	1	.....	...	.....
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	79	1,912	...	...	1,991	...	1,946	36	1·88	9	.....	...	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100·	...	.....	...	.....
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	.....

28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	8	62	...	...	70	...	63	5	8·06	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	127	2,128	...	...	2,255	...	2,185	55	2·58	14	1	...	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.														
32	Act XIII of 1859 .	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	5	4	...	...	9	...	6	3	75·	...	...	...	...
33	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	600	13,356	...	..	13,956	291	3,675	8,265	61·8	400	1,325	...	...
34	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	27	...	...	27	...	4	23	85·1	...	...	...	...
35	Act XIV of 1881. Act XI of 1891... Act XII of 1911 . Act V of 1917 .	The Indian Factories Act ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	1	8	88·8	...	...	...	...
36	Act II of 1918. Act VII of 1918 ...	The Contract of Rent Act ...	1	227	...	...	228	...	67	147	64·7	...	14	...	...
		Total ...	606	13,623	...	...	14,229	291	3,753	8,446	61·9	400	1,339	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1,052	20,985	..	...	22,037	291	11,172	8,753	41·7	480	1,341	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 5th May 1923.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,557	290	18·63	7,48,658	93,788	12·53
1. Theft ... (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	.....	*232	.....	.....	78,590	.....
1. Theft ... (*c*) Other thefts	5,818	2,418	41·56	9,08,304	2,23,691	24·63
2. Robbery ... (*a*) Dacoity	11	1	9·09	7,295	65	00·89
2. Robbery ... (*b*) Other Robbery	198	49	24·75	25,502	2,735	10·72
3. Criminal breach of trust	722	183	25·34	5,24,585	1,11,352	21·23

4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	10	3	30·00	65,352	61,532	9,415
5. Possession of stolen property	.....	203	.....	.....	4,420	.....
Total ...	8,316	3,160	38·00	22,79,696	5,76,173	25·27
B—Non-cognizable.						
6. Extortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Criminal misappropriation	3	1	33·3	1,311	294	22·4
Total ...	3	1	33·3	1,311	294	22·4

* Of these, 219 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	27 cases
,, 3	8 ,,
,, 5	Rs. 27,946
,, 6	Rs. 4,072

(2) Rs. 8,765 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 5,409 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing strength and cost of Police during the year 1922.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ...	4	10	...	42	19	90	49	295	9	18	3,142	104	79	3,861
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department. War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary Establishment for the Temporary additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	8

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force.	Remarks.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	25,88,491	2,33,551	28,22,042	22	11,72,953	...	18	...	·0056	303·79	81,933	21·22	
Temporary staff for keeping watch Over undesirable Pathans in this city.	6,375	...	6,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	13,927	...	13,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	25,253	...	25,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Establishment for the Temporary additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	3,804	...	3,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the financial year ending 31st March 1923.

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1922.

Range.	District	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of swords	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay	200	3,647	198	3,403	102	352	183	1	16	13	269	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Constables of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Number of Constables of 10 years and under 17 years' service.	Number of Constables of 17 years and over.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of. Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.	Remarks.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Bombay ...	...	1,014	191	1,320	311	569	1,193	449	569	130	166	17	67	11	64	197·69	2·76	1·77	246	

Note.—This Statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1922.

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1922.	Number of Inquests during 1921.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.	Remarks.
	Offences.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide)	2	.....	2	.....	
2	Justifiable homicide	1	27	.....	26	
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder—Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code	45	79	.....	34	
4	Rash and negligent acts	25	42	.....	17	
	Suicide Cases.					
1	By cutting throats	3	6	.....	3	
2	,, Drowning	17	19	.....	2	
3	,, Hanging	8	11	.....	3	
4	,, Stabbing	.....	1	.....	1	
5	,, Jumping out of a window, building, terrace, etc. ...	7	10	.....	3	
6	,, Lying on a railway line in front of a train in motion	4	2	2	.....	
7	,, Opium, Arsenic and other poisons	31	39	.....	8	
8	,, Shooting	2	1	1	.....	
9	,, Burning	5	4	1	.....	
10	,, Knocking head against a wall	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships	18	14	4	.....	
2	,, by mill machinery	4	5	.....	1	
3	,, by railway trains	73	94	.....	21	
4	,, by tram cars	23	17	6	.....	

5	,, by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, etc. ...	60	47	13	.....
6	,, by being knocked down by a runaway horse, etc.	3	3	.....	.....
7	,, by blasting operations	1	2	.....	1
8	,, by drowning	29	33	.....	4
9	,, by poisoning	4	3	1	.....
10	,, by suffocation	4	5	.....	1
11	,, by burns	40	41	.....	1
12	,, by fall from houses, buildings, etc. ...	39	43	.....	4
13	,, by falling from scaffolding, ladder, etc. ...	2	6	.....	4
14	,, by injuries by carts, carriages, etc. ...	23	20	3	.....
15	,, by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc. .	9	10	.....	1
16	,, by fall of rocks, stones, etc. ...	12	14	.....	2
17	,, by fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc. ...	4	11	.....	7
18	,, by fall of houses, buildings, etc. ...	9	8	1	.....
19	,, by scalds	1	.....	1	.....
20	Accidentally electrocuted	5	6	.....	1
21	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, etc., while walking	.....	1	.....	1
23	Miscellaneous	23	69	.....	46
	Deaths otherwise caused.				
1	Still-born	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Natural causes	20	43	.....	23
3	Judicial strangulation	6	2	4	.....
4	Found dead	13	6	7	.....
5	,, drowned	46	72	.....	26
	Total ...	621	816	46	241

NOTE —In 113 cases orders were given for disposal of bodies without holding Inquests.

Coroner's Court,
29th January 1923.

ALEX. R. KING,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1922.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished. and discharged.	Sent o Salvation Army.
1	Theft	207	193	14	38	20	117	3	13	1	1
2	House-breaking and Theft.	20	19	1	8	1	9	...	1	...	...
3	Robbery	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	Criminal Breach of Trust.	5	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...
5	Receiving Stolen Property.	1	1	...	...		1	...	...	...	...
6	Hurt	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Cheating	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	Other offences against public justice	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Municipal Act 1888 ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
10	Public Land Conveyance Act	68	65	3	...	1	...	62	...	2	...

11	Cruelty to animals ...	31	31	...	...	...	2	28	...	1	...
12	Gambling	27	26	1	...	2	5	14	...	5	...
13	Begging for alms	126	120	6	1	66	...	8	...	45	...
14	Obstruction by Squatters .	410	399	11	...	...	...	343	...	56	...
15	Possession of stolen Property	17	14	3	2	3	5	...	...	4	...
16	Drunkenness	9	8	1	..	...	2	3	...	3	...
17	Wilful Trespass	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
18	Indecent behaviour ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Committing nuisance in streets	10	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
20	Other Offences under the City Police Act	16	15	1	...	...	...	13	...	2	...
	Grand Total ...	959	918	41	50	94	148	487	15	123	1

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Statement of Inquests held on the corpses of Parsees during the year 1922.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.	Remarks.
1	Bai Aimai wife of Manekji Cawasji Katrak.	3 P.M. 5th January 1922.	5 P.M. 5th January 1922.	5-30 P.M. 5th January 1922.	7 P.M. 5th January 1922.	8 P.M. 5th January 1922.	
2	Darasha Nassarwanji Antia ...	5-15 P.M. 10th January 1922.	5-50 P.M. 10th January 1922.	7 P.M. 10th January 1922.	10 P.M. 10th January 1922.	10-30 P.M. 10th January 1922.	
3	Dinshaw Muncherji Daver ...	11-30 A.M. 16th January 1922.	1-30 P.M. 16th January 1922.	4 P.M. 16th January 1922.	9-30 A.M. 17th January 1922.*	10 A.M. 17th January 1922.	*Delayed for identification by relatives.
4	Bomanji Manekji Hodiwalla ..	4 P.M. 6th February 1922.	6-30 P.M. 6th February 1922.	6-30 P.M. 6th February 1922.	7-15 P.M. 6th February 1922.	7-45 P.M. 6th February 1922.	
5	Rustomji Sorabji Master ...	5-45 A.M. 5th March 1922.	6-45 A.M. 5th March 1922.	9 A.M. 5th March 1922.	9-15 A.M. 5th March 1922.	9-30 A.M. 5th March 1922.	
6	Ruttonshaw Hormusji Mistry ...	1 P.M. 12th March 1922.	1-25 P.M. 12th March 1922.	3 P.M. 12th March 1922.	4-30 P.M. 12th March 1922.	5 P.M. 12th March 1922.	
7	Sherinbai Bhairam ...	1 A.M. 4th April 1922.	1-30 A.M. 4th April 1922.	8-30 A.M. 4th April 1922.	9 A.M. 4th April 1922.	9-30 A.M. 4th April 1922.	
8	Bomanshaw Cawasji Desai ...	2-45 P.M. 13th May 1922.	2-45 P.M. 13th May 1922.	7 P.M. 13th May 1922.	7-15 P.M. 13th May 1922.	8 P.M. 13th May 1922.	
9	Dawalatbai Byramji Nariman ...	7 P.M. 14th May 1922.	7 P.M. 14th May 1922.	7-30 P.M. 14th May 1922.	9 P.M. 14th May 1922.	9-30 P.M. 14th May 1922.	
10	Manekshaw Dorabji Bhathena ...	Not known† ...	1 P.M. 18th June 1922.	4 P.M. 18th June 1922.	4-30 P.M. 18th June 1922.	5-30 P.M. 18th June 1922.	†Died by drowning in the sea.
11	Ardeshar Rustomji Sachinwala...	5-35 P.M. 30th June 1922.	7-45 P.M. 30th June 1922.	10 P.M. 30th June 1922.	10-30 P.M. 30th June 1922.	12 midnight 30th June 1922.	

12	Sakarbai Pestonji Master ...	1-45 P.M. 9th August 1922.	9-40 P.M. 8th August 1922.‡	3-30 P.M. 9th August 1922.	5 P.M. 9th August 1922.	5-30 P.M. 9th August 1922.	‡ The Police got the report of her having been knocked down by a motor car prior to her death.
13	Meherbai Sorabji Bulsara ...	9-15 P.M. 16th August 1922.	11-30 P.M. 16th August 1922.	1 A.M. 17th August 1922.	7 A.M. 17th August 1922.	8 A.M. 17th August 1922.	
14	Jamsetji Temulji Mistry ...	11-15 P.M. 27th September 1922.	11-45 P.M. 27th September 1922.	1-30 A.M. 28th September 1922.	7 A.M. 28th September 1922.	8 A.M. 28th September 1922.	
15	Homjibai Bapuji Bhandari ...	7-30 A.M. 28th September 1922.	8-45 A.M. 28th September 1922.	10-30 A.M. 28th September 1922.	12-15 P.M. 28th September 1922.	12-45 P.M. 28th September 1922.	
16	Dhunbai Dinshaji Daruwala ...	10-0 A.M. 2nd October 1922.	11-45 A.M. 2nd October 1922.	1 P.M. 2nd October 1922.	1-30 P.M. 2nd October 1922.	2 P.M. 2nd October 1922.	
17	Merwanji Jiwanji Desai ...	10 P.M. 7th October 1922.	7 A.M. 8th October 1922.	8 A.M. 8th October 1922.	11-30 A.M. 8th October 1922.	12-30 P.M. 8th October 1922.	
18	Banoobai Pirosha Barucha ...	9 A.M. 21st November 1922.	9-30 A.M. 21st November 1922.	11 A.M. 21st November 1922.	11-30 A.M. 21st November 1922.	12-15 P.M. 21st November 1922.	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May 1923.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual and Periodical Reports.
Review of the working of the Police in the City of Bombay for the year 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.-21.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1923.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4526-7, dated 21st May 1923—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1922.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Commissioner of Police reflects the satisfactory quietness of the year. After the period of stress through which the police had had to go this return to normal was exceptionally welcome. The first instalment of 96 men towards the increase of the armed police was recruited during the year of report. The second instalment of 95 men has been sanctioned during the year of writing. The necessity of materially strengthening this branch of the force had been rendered manifest by the disturbing events of the previous years.

2. There has been an increase* of 9,159 in the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases. It is however almost entirely due to action against hawkers and petty shopkeepers for obstruction. The Commissiner of Police has pointed out that petty fines will not end this nuisance which should not be tolerated in any modern town, and the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate should be invited to his remarks. It is at the same time a question whether the real remedy would not lie in the provision of sufficient and suitable markets by the Municipality. The problem of ridding the city of the professional beggar is already under the consideration of Government.

3. There has on the other hand been a substantial decrease in the number of graver offences, *viz.*, those against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice. Cases of rioting and unlawful assembly dropped from 189 in 1921 to 35 in 1922. With regard to the Pathan nuisance the Commissioner of Police has rightly pointed out that the employment of Pathans by private persons must give them a feeling of indispensability and confidence, affording a ready encouragement for the display of lawless behaviour. His action in deporting the more unruly members of the community is noted with approval, while the vigorous steps taken against some of the gangs in bringing them to trial has had a beneficient effect. The Commissioner of Police has in this connection remarked that

* *Vide* the statement printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

greater use might be made of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. It would be well if this were done, but it should at the same time be remembered that undue reliance on these preventive sections is apt to affect the more important duties of detecting and bringing directly to book those who are engaged in a career of crime. To enable these duties to be more efficiently performed the investigating department at certain of the more heavily worked stations has been increased by 2 Deputy Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 40 Head Constables. Judged by the standards of other cities the Bombay Police is under-staffed and particularly requires strengthening in its investigation branches. The Commissioner of Police should submit proposals for the relief where required of other stations as early as possible for the orders of Government.

4. The Commissioner's remarks on traffic control are fully justified by the figures he adduces in support of his arguments. The great improvement in the work by policemen on point duty is cordially acknowledged. No pains should be spared in making this department as efficient as possible. Close attention has been given to the report of the Traffic Control Committee and detailed orders on their various recommendations will shortly be issued by Government.

5. The increase in the number of discharges and resignations is noticed with regret. The cause, which does not seem to be insufficiency of pay, is possibly traceable to the after-effects of the strain of the previous years whereby practically continuous duty night and day affected the health of the force. The Commissioner of Police has also referred it to the unpleasant conditions in which recruits have to live owing to the shortage of quarters. His final proposals for remedying this evil should be submitted without delay. The importance of proper housing in its effect on the health, discipline and morale of the force cannot be over-estimated; and it is pertinent to point out that a comprehensive building programme has already been undertaken to provide quarters at an early date for all members of the force either through the agency of the Public Works Department or the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Provision has also been made for the thorough reorganization of the Northcote Police Hospital.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council acknowledges with full appreciation the excellent work done by Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, and by the officers and men subordinate to him during the year under report. He has noticed with special satisfaction the excellent relations prevailing between the public and the City Police Force due in a large measure to the sympathetic and tactful tone which Mr. Kelly himself has set, and he sees no reason why this should not develop in the future into still more cordial relations of mutual confidence and respect.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municiapl Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Director of Information, Bombay,
The General Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Under Secretary of State for India (by letter).

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-21, dated the 30th July 1923.

Year.	Total.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.		Percentage of true to reported (police) cases.
		Police.	Magisterial.		Penal Code.	Other.	
1918 ..	86,155	64,204	6,645	15,306	13,777	72,378	97·96
1919 ..	91,442	67,110	7,857	16,475	15,559	75,883	97·92
1920 ..	98,622	67,013	9,209	22,400	15,692	82,930	98·83
1921 ..	103,004	73,344	9,880	19,780	14,975	88,029	98·24
1922 ..	112,163	82,077	12,573	17,513	14,447	97,716	98·95

Year.	Percentage of convictions to true cases (police).		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to trials under Penal Code.	Thefts.	House-breaking.	Robbery.
	Penal Code.	Other.					
1918 ..	53·18	98·27	95·19	83·45	5,861	1,227	67
1919 ..	50·23	97·96	94·11	81·94	7,051	1,709	111
1920 ..	48·39	98·23	94·04	82·23	6,986	1,722	142
1921 ..	43·37	98·61	93·22	73·89	6,300	1,851	197
1922 ..	41·76	98·87	94	70·93	6,236	1,968	232

gitized with financial assistance from t
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

of Parsees during the year 1923.

Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	*Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.	Remarks.
9-5 P.M. 28th January 1923.	*10-30 A.M. 29th January 1923.	11 A.M. 29th January 1923.	*Delayed for Post Mortem Examination.
5-10 P.M. 3rd March 1923.	†9 A.M. 4th March 1923.	10 A.M. 4th March 1923.	†Delayed for identification.
9 A.M. 18th March 1923.	9-45 A.M. 18th March 1923.	10-30 A.M. 18th March 1923.	
3-30 P.M. 13th April 1923.	5-30 P.M. 13th April 1923.	6 P.M. 13th April 1923.	
8-10 A.M. 25th April 1923.	9 A.M. 25th April 1923.	9-15 A.M. 25th April 1923.	
4-50 P.M. 28th April 1923.	5-30 P.M. 28th April 1923.	6-5 P.M. 28th April 1923.	
5-45 P.M. 27th June 1923.	6-30 P.M. 27th June 1923.	7 P.M. 27th June 1923.	
8-15 A.M. 21st July 1923.	9-15 A.M. 21st July 1923.	10 A.M. 21st July 1923.	
1 P.M. 7th September 1923.	3-30 P.M. 7th September 1923.	4 P.M. 7th September 1923.	
7 P.M. 19th September 1923.	8 P.M. 19th September 1923.	8-15 P.M. 19th September 1923.	
8-15 A.M. 15th November 1923.	10-15 A.M. 15th November 1923.	11-30 A.M. 15th November 1923.	
5-30 P.M. 22nd November 1923.	6-15 P.M. 22nd November 1923.	7 P.M. 22nd November 1923.	

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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